Some Interesting New Records in the Thysanoptera

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Because of the potential economic value of the first and second it seems advisable to publish the following records even without a positive identification of the thrips concerned with the first.

**Thysanoptera* sp.—A peculiarly marked thrips which the writer recognizes as new to the Territory was found on March 29 at Kailua, Oahu, breeding in large numbers on lowland taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*). The eggs and both sexes in all stages of development were extremely abundant within the leaf stalks for some distance above level of the water in which the plants were growing. The eggs, kidney-shaped and translucent, like those of other Terebrantia, were inserted just under the epidermis of the plant, as usual. No injury to the plant was apparent that the writer could trace to the presence of the thrips. To the writer's knowledge no thrips have been recorded heretofore from taro in this Territory or elsewhere.

Podothrips (*Kentronothrips*) *lucasseni* (Kruger).—Until recently known in Hawaii as *Kentronothrips hawaiiensis* Moulton and in Java as *Phloeothrips lucasseni* Kruger, this species is probably distributed all over the eastern countries but had not been recorded from any other host than sugar-cane until March 14 of the present year. On that date the writer found one male and two females on three separate clumps of sour grass (*Valota insularis*) growing near the southeast gate of the Honouliuli Forest Reserve, at an elevation of approximately 1,500 feet above sea level and a distance of more than a mile from the nearest sugar-cane. In all three cases the thrips were found within the tightly rolled spindle of the grass, as they are most often found in sugar-cane.

From recent observations of the writer it appears that in Hawaii this thrips is a very important predatorial enemy of the stalk mite (*Tarsonemus spinipes* Hirst). Its food habits elsewhere have not been recorded.

Isoneurothrips australis Bagnall.—As the species of *Eucalyptus* found in the Territory flower only during part of the year it was suspected that a carry-over host would be found eventually for *Isoneurothrips australis,* the new thrips reported by the writer last year on flowers of *E. robusta.* Two such hosts have now been found. It turns out, as might have been expected, that *Psidium guayava* Linn., our most common Myrtaceae, is one of them. A few fe-

* Described as *Organothrips bianchii* by Dr. J. D. Hood on page 423 of this issue.

males of *Isoneurothrips,* among great numbers of the common *Taeniothrips hawaiiensis,* were found on the flowers of this plant on March 27, on the upper margin of Field 51 of the Oahu Sugar Company Ltd., a location far removed from the place where the species was originally found and at an elevation of a thousand feet less. Much later a single female, somewhat atypically colored, was found in a flower head of *Leucaena glauca.*